

A circular ink stamp from the Supreme Court of the United States. The outer ring contains the text "SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES". In the center, there is a coat of arms featuring an eagle with a shield, holding an olive branch and arrows. Below the coat of arms, the date "17 SEP 31" is stamped.

SHIPPING.	INTIMATIONS	BANKS.	AUCTIONS.	TO BE LET.	NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.	INTIMATIONS.
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INTIMATIONS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.
ELL PERFORMANCE
TO
MRS. BERNARD,
ON
TODAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,
will be played
SMITH'S COMEDY
STOOPS TO CONQUER."

Circle and Stalls

CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES
above Company will be CLOSED
Y, 1st October, 1883. Share-
present Company are reminded
desire to hold an interest in the
Y it will be necessary for them to
applications, in the form prescribed,
also above mentioned date.
of the Board of Directors.

J. KENNEDY DAVIS,
Secretary.

24th September, 1883.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OFFICE of the GEE S.
P, 'hitherto at Ho

removed to First Floor above the
Shop. Wing Kut Street, No. 63.
11

GEE SHANG,
Coal Shop. [1733
number, 1883.

NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHER has just
ed the necessary APPARATUS
STANTANEOUS Views Groups,
and, and scientific trials by Ladies and

's Road.
number, 1883. [1734

FOR SHANGHAI
membership

"POLYHYMNIA."
Bohne, will be despatched for the
TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at

Right or Passage, apply to
SIEMSS

Agents. [729
umber, 1883.
HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
VIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
O, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
SAID, AND TRIESTE.
ago at through rates to CALCUTTA,
Gulf Ports, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN Ports).
Company's Steamship

"PANDORA,"
Sturli will be despa

instant, at NOON.
 or Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
 Agents.
 umber, 1893. [1735
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI
AND HIOGO.
 ing through the INLAND SEA).
 & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA,"
for the above place on the

member, of 12 (3639) N. 3rd Floor.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
November, 1883.

TEAM TO SHANGHAI
& O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUTLEJ,"
for the above place about 24 hours
after the next English mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
November, 1883.

On the 13th instant, near the Hong-
Kong Club, a small SKYE TERRIER 3

to the name of "MEG."

the name of MR. A. F. STOKES,
Burt House, will be rewarded.
14th September, 1883 [1725]


THE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

After the 1st October the PRICE
of ICE will be reduced to 1½ Cents per
CUBIC YARD.

ARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General M
September, 1833.


WANTED A CLERK.

Junior Commissariat Officer will receive
INSTRUCTIONS up to TEN A.M., on
MAY, the 20th instant, for an appoint-
ment temporary CLERKSHIP in the
at and Transport Department at
of the appointment, is \$95 (Ninety
\$) per mensem.

It must be made in the handwriting
applicant and satisfactory references
on.

T. A. LE MESURIER,
A. C. General,
Senior Commissariat Officer,
China.

at Office,
G/17h September, 1883. [1726

REGULAR AND ORIENTED NAVIGATION COME

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for
the Company's Steamers through
Quarantine at Egyptian and
Continental Ports. The Homeward mails
from the Company's Steamers, but the
Quarantine is still imposed at this and all
Continental Ports prevents the landing of
and those travelling by the Com-
pany's Steamers are advised to remain on board.

which calls at MARSEILLE
a few hours only to dis-

in her direct to LONDON, thus avoid-
ing marine delays and inconveniences.
The names of the steamers will be accelerated.
It will not call at MALTA or GIBRALTAR.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent. [1676
Number, 1883.

A CARD
PRIVATE BOARDING.
AT 16, ELGIN STREET,
ST. JAMES'S, DUBLIN.
MRS. E. LILLEY. [1673

FOR SALE.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SUTTON'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE for Flowers and Vegetables.

"LE FLORAL" FRENCH MANURE for Trees, Flowers and Vegetables.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

RECENT WORK ON GARDENING.

GARDENING TOOLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
18th September, 1893.

NOTICE.

S. WATSON AND CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSARY CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, AND AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1893.

THE REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The Reuter's telegrams lately received are decidedly reassuring so far as the prospect of a present settlement between France and China is concerned. A fortnight ago the situation looked eminently unpromising, and it seemed almost certain that France would be forced into a declaration of war. The Chinese Government did not relish the treaty made by Annam with Monsieur HANAM. That agreement completely establishes the protectorate of France over Annam; it is at the same time, and as decidedly, by inference, ignores the suzerainty of China. As a matter of course, the Peking mandarins feel somewhat sore on the subject, and although not prepared to openly maintain their claims by force of arms, they were evidently willing to observe a very benevolent neutrality in favour of the Black Flag, no benevolent, indeed, that it is probable, or long they would have provoked the French to make reprisals. The French people, however, would seem to regard the prospect of a war with China with extreme disfavour. The little brushes with weak governments like those of Madagascar and Hainan have them no uneasiness, for they were not considered likely to cause any strain on the resources of the Republic, but a war with China would be a very different matter, and in the not impossible event of European complications, would prove a serious tax on the military and naval strength of France. The recent tone of the Paris Press has been far less bellicose than formerly, and though they do not favour the neutral zone proposition of the Marquis Tseu, they are anxious that some *modus vivendi* should be discovered by which the existing difficulties can be cleared away. M. CALERMONT-LACOUR says that negotiations are now progressing favourably with the Chinese Ambassador, and the French Government have resolved upon pursuing a policy of conciliation. From this it would seem that both parties are of one mind—neither wishing to fight, and this being so, it will be strange if they do not contrive some satisfactory arrangement of the questions at issue between them. On the other hand, China is a question of mere sentiment. She lost the substance of what she is now counting for nearly ten years ago, when the Treaty of 1874 between France and Annam was signed, whereby the latter accepted the French Protectorate and engaged to conform her policy to that of France. The shadow of the suzerainty is certainly not worth fighting for, and the mandarins must be well aware of this fact. They are playing a game of bluff, and seem likely to succeed to some extent. It is improbable that the French Government will agree to recognize the active suzerainty of the Emperor of China, but they may possibly concede to China an honorary suzerainty over Annam and permit the latter to send the customary annual tribute to Peking. This may seem a hollow sort of concession to Europeans, but it is not actually without value in Chinese eyes. So long as Annam continues to pay tribute, even if it be merely as a compliment, the Chinese Government will avoid losing face in the eyes of the people, and will duly record the arrival of the Ambassador from Hue with the usual offerings to the Son of Heaven from his lowly vassal, the sovereign of Annam. This concession would give the will which the Chinese Government will have to swallow, and satisfy their wounded amour propre. The proposal for a neutral zone will probably be abandoned, as it is not one that could be maintained by the French in view of the existence of the Black Flag and other lawless bands which have so long kept the frontier in a condition of distraction and insecurity. A little reflection might convince even the rulers of Peking that the

well-being of the provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan could not be promoted by the formation of a neutral zone of territory between them and Tonquin, which would also be sure to entail upon China the maintenance of a large force to preserve order. It is true that the large majority of the Black Flag are Chinese soldiers, we presume that, in the conclusion of a settlement between the Marquis Tseu and M. CALERMONT-LACOUR, the Black Flag will be

fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently melt away. The French forces would then be left to restore order, put down piracy, and trade up the Songhai possible and safe. (Since writing the above, news has arrived from Hainan which shows the French are easily in need of reinforcements there, and that the Black Flag or Chinese are in great strength. The condition of things has been practically reversed at Hanoi, and the necessity of either coming to terms with China or sending out a sufficient army to cope with the enemy will be soon forced on the French Government.)

The Russian man-of-war *Orichonik* arrived at Colombo on the 27th August from Cossack on a visit to the China station.

We hear that some significant changes are pending in the United States Diplomatic and Consular Service in China. M. C. Daily News.

The French steamer *Corre*, when on her way from Saigon to Hong Kong, was stopped on Saturday morning, and the latter wished to be reported all well on board.

The N. C. Daily News, after publishing telegraphic accounts of the riot at Canton, says:—"In view of the above events, the French Minister here has decided to go to Peking immediately."

Mr. Alsop, the well-known enterprising photographer, has just received the necessary approval for his plan to take into Canton, Cantonese photographs of individuals, groups, and animals, a great advantage in all cases, and especially so in the case of children.

We hear that the day before the riot at Canton a lady was going through one of the streets of the city when two respectable dressed Chinese men stopped her, lifted up her skirt, took an impudent look at the lady, and then passed on with the remark "kill the foreign devil."

As will be seen by the advertisement on another page, the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Corps will give a farewell performance to M. Bernard at the Theatre Royal on the 25th inst., when "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Ship to Canton" will be played on the stage.

M. Adams has successfully established an optical telegraph between the islands of Mauritius and Reunion, a distance of 245 kilometres. Over the line Mauritius can read the signals without difficulty, and the arrangements for answering cyphers are in process of completion.

A correspondent of the Shanghai Courier records the death at Nanking of Mr. John Hardy Wade, chief officer of the steamer *Kee*, a coal steamer, which was wrecked on the coast of Newchuan from Shanghai to Canton. Mr. Wade was formerly commander of one of the Chinese gunboats in these waters.

The new steamer *Polynésie*, commanded by Capt. J. Bostin, having after stop at the *Spitz* Island, an account of which steamer was given in June last, arrived here yesterday and forms the last of the *Spitz* line. The steamer is a fine ship, and is expected to be a very satisfactory run out from home and has fully borne out her owners' expectations in every respect.

The Bay of Xuan Bay, the opening of which was provided for by the preliminary treaty between France and Annam, is the second of the southern bays of Annam, and is situated without a bay, accessible at all times of the tide, and in which numerous small islands are situated. There is a large town situated by the bay, and the bay is a very important one for the coast—*Saigon* *Indo-Chine*.

Private reports from Saigon as to the belief of the French people that the death of the *Spitz* Island was a very great loss. The *Spitz* Island was a very important one for the coast—*Saigon* *Indo-Chine*.

Reports from various parts of China show that the death rate has been very great this season. Cholera, as we have seen, has been carried off by great numbers. But little has been heard of the disease locally, however; yet we are led to believe that it is our own midst there has been a usual mortality among the native population. One of the districts in the north of China, the province of Shensi, has been the theatre of a great mortality. There are all from Ningpo people who have been brought to the coast, and the death rate has been very great. The death rate has been very great. The death rate has been very great.

When news was received of the riot at Canton, the French Government was very anxious to protect the interests of the French in China. The French Government was very anxious to protect the interests of the French in China.

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The Annamites seem to have behaved very well in regard to French property during the recent troubles, whether they were influenced by the French or not. At the same time, the office of the French legation was found not to have been interfered with in any way. At Canton also, we learn from the *Independent*, a property of the French was found not to have been interfered with. It will be remembered, however, for a time abandoned by the French, and native guards, it seems, were posted to prevent pillage or mischief. The authorities, however, could not resist the temptation of subjecting the native Christians to persecution.

The *Sydney Herald* says:—"With regard to the 283 bodies of Chinese which the steamer *Spitz* Island brought to Hong Kong, we learn that the health authorities have refused to allow that vessel to take them with her to Newcastle, where she was to load a cargo of coal and proceed thence to China. The *Herald* also states that the bodies, if they are to be kept on board the *Spitz* Island, will be returned to the French authorities. The Chinese Government has been informed of the Chinese Minister's refusal to allow the bodies to be kept on board the *Spitz* Island, and the French Government is resolved upon adopting a conciliatory policy.

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The N. C. Daily News telegraphic account of the riot at Canton says:—"The French Catholic is in danger." This, we believe, is a mistake. It is not the French Catholic who is in danger, but the French property. The French property is in danger, and the French property is in danger.

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The soldiers are still on Shanghai, and I think a good deal more credit is due to those poor fellows than they received for suppressing the riot. It is not the French soldiers who are in danger, but the French property. The French property is in danger, and the French property is in danger.

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In their places? If the position were not so serious it would be really laughable. Colonel Niblot and Colonel Boudet (the latter has only lately succeeded to the rank of Colonel) are in command of the military forces of Hanoi. General Boudet is a very good officer, and did all he could with the few men he had under his command. The situation between the two branches of the service is exasperated to a serious result.

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EXTRACTS.

RUTH AND BOAZ.
I.

There's a glowing flash in the eastern sky ;
The old farm waves long o'er lumbering by.
Nor rick nor shock must the good man leave—
'Hold! 't is night in Thanksgiving ore.

His oxen stop at his cottage door,
And thus he reckons his goodly store :
"There is wealth of kernal and wealth of root,
And beasts fore-ordered and yellow fruit,
And gold was created with elken foam,
All gathered in for the harvest home."

Sweet Ruth comes tripping along the street,
With arms downcast and the Boaz greet :
"Well fared ye, Boaz, with sound and loam ;
I see the harvest, but not thy home."

'Twas a simple maiden, that spoke, forsooth ;
Ruth looked at Boaz, he looked at Ruth.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1883

The London correspondent of the *Friend of India*, writing under date of July 20, gives the following review of this celebrated game in England:—The Wimbledon tournament for the lawn tennis championship terminated last Monday at a result which was not unexpected. For while W. Renshaw, the present champion, was again victorious. The course of these tournaments has been decidedly monotonous of late. They pursue an even tenor, which is capable of being predicted beforehand with all but complete certainty. First, Mr. E. Renshaw defeats all competitors for the All-Comers' prize, and, secondly, encounters and overcomes his brother, Mr. H. Renshaw. Now, an encounter between two such thoroughly finished players as the two Renshaws would, under ordinary circumstances, be of most interesting and exciting spectacle. But, unhappily, in this particular instance, the accident of their being brothers deprives the encounter of the element of rivalry. It is, so to speak, more a merely technical contest, between a rancor, not justifying as such, between Wilfrid of Tranhope and the late Sir Brian de Bois Guibert. Not that either brother is consciously playing below his "level best," as the Americans say, but they do not throw their hearts and energies into the work before them, as they do, when either of them are pitted against any Mr. Lawford, or any other player of their rank and proper skillfulness. Then, on the one side and the other, there is a stern, single-minded determination to win. No chance is neglected; no "flash" strokes are made in order to win the applause of the gallery; everything is as grimly earnest as if the destiny of nations depended upon the issue of the match. Now, if the two Renshaws were to play each other in the spirit of kinship, and encounter each other in this spirit of uncompromising hostility, lawn-tennis players would have an opportunity of discovering what there is in their favorite game when played by its most admirable exponents. But as it is, this is a revelation that the world will have to wait for until two players of this rank are not related to each other. And for this, it would seem that an impatient world must wait for a good time yet. In a match between "the great twin brethren," such as took place last Monday at Wimbledon, one is privileged to see, not a real genuine battle, but an exhibition of both brothers' brilliant "play." Regarded from this point of view, the match was not only a splendid one, but, as it were, a masterpiece. It was a study in the art of how to subordinate everything to mere "brilliance." They "force" their game, so to speak; playing for strokes which are won by them when successfully accomplished, but which frequently fail, and which, in a serious game, would never be attempted. Roberts, I believe, can swing a billiard ball round a hat, but he will not allow himself to attempt such a course in a match with Cooke, the universal impression would be that he did not look upon the match as a serious affair. And on Monday at Wimbledon, there was rather too much of this "screwing round a hat." But there was also a great deal of exceedingly fine play whenever—as was fortunately frequently the case—the brothers forgot their "brilliance" and played in the spirit that is called for by the rapid passage of the ball, to and fro, across the net. Before the great matches of last year, the change had been carried out which lowered the net at the poles, so that it became three feet high in the centre, and only three feet four inches at the sides. Last year, it was too hastily assumed that this alteration would hardly at all modify the game, and that the man who was "good" would remain as good as the unquestioned master of the situation. Those who committed themselves to this prediction overlooked the fact that the full effects of a change in the conditions of the game could not be immediately apparent. It requires a certain time for the most accomplished players to educate their game into harmony with the new conditions. As time has gone on, it has been possible to play down the side lines of the court with a greatly accelerated force and rapidity, and it is obvious that, when men had learned to do this with anything like certainty, the man at the net must be routed, and forced to retreat into the base court. The player who has devoted himself with the greatest success to the acquisition of this particular game is Mr. Renshaw. His play has always been remarkable for its severity, but he has never exhibited finer "form" than in the matches of this year. He can claim the glory of having completely routed "the man at the net." The Renshaws are, it is true, occasionally able to volley his returns; but any less skillful exponents of the "volleying" cannot form any serious opposition to his play from the base line; they had not a chance if they attempt to play forward. All through, indeed, the "volleying" game, and the play from the base line, has been like that competition between the attack and defence in our armour has led to the manufacture of a gun with additional range and power, and which, in the end, the attack must always be the stronger than the defence. Foolish people have been of late making a great outcry about "the man at the net," declaring that he had spoiled the game, and that he ought to be abolished forthwith. As a matter of fact, it is "the man at the net" who has made lawn tennis the game which it is to-day. The attack in lawn tennis could never have increased, as it has done, in severity and scientific precision, but for the formidable nature of the defence which it had to overcome. And now, plainly, the attack is becoming stronger than the defence. In the game, is much more than the attack, and the opposition of a player against it is, at a considerable distance from the net, it need to be so "stroke" requiring the nearest adjustment of hand and eye, of position, force, and quickness. The entries at Wimbledon this year were fewer than on any previous occasion, but there was a good deal of interest excited by the re-appearance of Mr. Hartley on the scene of his former triumphs. He was, however, not so good as that in the earlier days of lawn tennis. Mr. Hartley won and retained the championship for two successive years. In the second year of his tenure, he met and defeated Mr. Lawford; but in the third year he was routed with excessive slaughter by Mr. W. Renshaw. His defeat on this occasion was attributed to his want of volleys, and to much curiosity as to how he would be able to stand up to the attack of the great Wimbledon champion had marched with the winners. He plays a very pretty game still, and is remarkably skilful in the matter of placing, and has learned to volley. But he has not acquired "severity," and in consequence was struck out by Mr. Wilberforce, a promising young player, but one distinctly belonging to the second class, and who was not so good as that in the earlier days of lawn tennis. Mr. Lawford, Mr. Hartley would not now have a chance. This shows how greatly the game has been developed in the last two years. It was unfortunate for the interests of the Wimbledon tournament as a whole, that the most interesting contest in it should have come off on the first day of the meeting. I mean the contest between Mr. Lawford and Mr. Renshaw. A more close and exciting struggle than this has seldom been witnessed. The interest excited was great, for it was known that Mr. Lawford was playing in exceptionally "good form," and that he had set his heart upon winning the All-Comers' prize for the year. And why or how he should be so good, and why he should stand out so far from the rest, was a matter of great interest. The match stood at two sets all, and with intense excitement, the fifth set began. Lawford was playing with great force, and for a time carried all before him. He won the game after game until five had been strosed up to his credit, and not one to his opponent. The sixth game began, and the first ball fell to Mr. Lawford. Then a strange disaster happened. The ball, instead of being a ball, changed to a piece of wood, and was a twisted service of so singular difficulty to take, but, impelled by adverse destiny, Mr. Lawford appeared to become incapable of returning it. This new improvised service without placing it outside of the court. Even this, however, does not wholly account for his defeat. For, of course, in such alternate games, because the server, who is the only one of the game, is the match. This play, as a general rule, is not subject to the unaccountable fluctuations of which many players out of ten find themselves constant victims. Blessed with abounding health in admirable condition, and as hard as nail, he plays always at one steady level of excellence. But this day he was a piece, as soon as the antagonist began to play, and he was "five games to love." Mr. Lawford wins; the score was at last called "five games all—duce." Even then Mr. Lawford might have won, could he have pulled himself together for a last effort. But this he could not do, and putting to rest balls into the net, he lost the set and the match. In this set, exclusive of service and return, there were only four strokes, and 27 by Lawford, leaving 502 strokes to be taken of the ground. This proportion shows how greatly the lowering of the net has in a match between two first-class players, diminished the amount of volleying play. My advice now to a young player would be—Learn to volley well, because to be able to volley gives a man confidence that he can be equal to any emergency that may arise, and may mean the salvation of service and placing from the base-line.

After this contest, there was nothing particular interest in the tournament until the final encounter. Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. Grinstead, Mr. Donald Stewart are admirable players, and would hold their own against any players other than the two Renshaws and Mr. Lawford. But it was not until the match between the two Renshaws, and Mr. E. Renshaw disposed them, successively, with ease and color. The day on which the final encounter took place was one which might have been expressly prepared by beneficent Nature for this purpose. It was fine, but without sun and almost without wind. The ground was in the best of condition, and the United Kingdom was thronged to the point of homage to the twin kings of the lawn tennis world, and ladies' eyes in abundance "rain influence," and adjudged the prize. To Renshaws are, in fact, about the greatest celebrities now living, and neither Mr. Gladstone nor the Archbishop of Canterbury would attract the smallest attention if they would attract the smallest attention in the costume of their profession. For the interest taken in lawn tennis by persons of both sexes and all ages is phenomenal. On the day of this tournament I found myself asked besides two ladies, about a dozen, and well advanced in middle life, to go to the tennis ground, and to see if they should ever have handled a racket, or turned a "back-hander" from the base line. Yet nothing would exceed the interest that took in the game. They noted down the strokes; they rejoiced when their men succeeded, and lamented audibly when failed to make a return. Mr. Grinstead was, at the time, in the act of being soundly defeated by Mr. E. Renshaw, and the sympathy

those two lively and enthusiastic ladies were all on the side of the weaker player. They regarded the victors with a feeling that seemed akin to personal animosity. On my other side was an ancient and also stout gentleman, who, I saw, was, by all accounts, a good player, but who, like the English ladies, were with Mr. E. Ronshaw, and he expressed these with such energy and loudness as soon to make of himself a "cynosure of noisily hearing eyes." The Ronshaws are, in fact, the twin deities of the lawn tennis world, and Mr. Lawford, I rather suspect, must be regarded as a profound and disinterested Titan who is striving to rise from their dominion. On Monday all the players were to be played before the decision was arrived at. Mr. E. Ronshaw won the first by six games, to two; his brother the second, by six games to three; E. Ronshaw gained the fourth; but in the fifth the champion, for the first time in the matches, gave himself to play his native game with earnestness, and secured an equal victory by six games to three. Although, as I have already said, it was impossible for the brothers to play as they would have played if they had not been opposed to each other, there can be no doubt that in obtaining the champion's cup for three years in succession, Mr. W. Lawford has obtained no more than his due. Taking him all round he is certainly the best player in the United Kingdom. Mr. E. Ronshaw is perhaps a trifle the more active of the two; and nothing could surpass the brilliancy of many of his returns from behind the base line; but he does not exhibit the coolness and unflinching judgment of his brother; nor have his strokes from the base line the same swiftness and accuracy which the champion possesses. As to the other players, I am sorry to say, both brothers are as nearly equal as two well can be, and such adepts at this particular stroke never have been and probably never will be seen. It is improbable that any of the rising players will overtake them, for their play has improved steadily from year to year. There is no reason to suppose that this improvement will cease. It is not only that their play is, in itself, more effective than that of other performers, but that they play in a more finished and graceful style. It is in the combination of grace and effectiveness in both players which made the match of Monday so unique an spectacle, and no one, I think, who witnesses it, could be so right as to say, "I have never ranked as an athletic sport." If quickness of hand and nerve, if the display of judgment, endurance, activity and strength unite a game to be considered "athletic," then assuredly there is no game in existence where there is so constant a demand for the exercise of all these qualities as in lawn tennis when properly played.

A VILLAGE SATIRIST

The cranks of French caricaturists have been rarely thinned of late by the hand of death and disease. It is scarcely possible to find that the most famous of these last; and now another master hand is reduced to inactivity by a stroke of paralysis.	Kwaengkwang	Sept. 15	M. Young	Brit. str.	674	Chong Loo Laphrait & Co
	Kwaengkwang	Sept. 19	Croix	Brit. str.	678	Chong Loo Laphrait & Co
Léonce Petit was an artist of perhaps even more originality, though less known to fame, than Cham. He devoted all his best energies to the same subject, the illustration of provincial life; but he had quite as much to say of the life he had not seen any of his productions to imagine the saddest variety and undying interest which he kept up in a work apparently promising little. This man had the talent to perceive how large a field for satire and comedy exists among the most unseasonal of situations, and in a society where the most common is a bitter removal from the influences of exciting passions.	Namoa	Sept. 19	G. Westoby	Brit. str.	892	Dou Loo Laphrait & Co
	Nam-ran	Sept. 17	Garcosa	Fr. etc.	435	K. R. Marty
A village green, a farm-yard, a market place, or a turnpike road were his favourite back-grounds; but these were filled in with figures whose every attitude was in itself an elaborate satire. No variety of French life was left to him. From the <i>Councillor-General</i> and the <i>Sous-préfet</i> down to the poorest shepherd or beggar, he hit them all off to a nicety. The <i>gendarme</i> and the <i>Juge de paix</i> , the village priest and the <i>aubergiste</i> , were all characters in who persons were illustrated with surprising truth.	Naples	Sept. 12	Geo. Willies	Brit. str.	1473	Chong Loo Laphrait & Co
	Naples	Sept. 12	Christiansen	Brit. str.	788	Shimosen & Co
The work of Cham, however, is not so common to all humanity. Animals were not less happily clothed by his nimble pen, which could give equal effect to the calm wonder of a ruminating cow, the conscious stolidity of a sow, or the fussy anger of a cackling goose. But the most extraordinary part of the work done by Léonce Petit was the extent of the satire by which those impressions were conveyed. Not a single stroke of the pen, not a remote fraction of the smallest drop of ink, seemed to be wasted. With a turn of the wrist was produced a creature more typical of its kind than could be obtained by a set picture in oils. The caricatured man took to the pen for a great extent in his own way as the author of "Nos Campagnards," and of the "Bonne gens de Province."— <i>Globe</i> .	Naples	Sept. 12	Sturti	A. H. str.	1782	Melbors & Co
	Naples	Sept. 12	Brown	Brit. str.	1569	Butterfield & Swire
Polythymus	Naples	Sept. 15	MacCallin	Brit. str.	375	Russell & Co
	Naples	Sept. 15	Bohms	Brit. str.	1095	Ross & Co
Rattianahar	Naples	Sept. 15	Bohms	Brit. str.	1842	H. O. & M. Stearnboat & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 8	Hunter	Brit. str.	793	Yuen Fat Hong
Rat Maru	Rattianahar	Sept. 8	Rose	Fr. str.	89	Order
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	A. T. Marty
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	C. Traders Insurance Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
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Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
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	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
Sai-ell	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren	Fr. str.	323	Russell & Co
	Rattianahar	Sept. 14	Ansaren			

USE OF SALT.

We have received from an irrepresentable letter making some inquiries into the use of salt, and we are given to understand that among other follies of the day some indiscreet persons are objecting to the use of salt, and propose to do without it. Nothing could be more absurd. Common salt is the most indispensable substance in the human body; it exists in every fluid and in every solid; and not only is it everywhere present, but in almost every part it constitutes the largest portion of the ash when any tissue is burnt. In particular it is a constant constituent of the blood, and it maintains in it a proportion that is almost wholly independent of the quantity that is consumed with the food. The blood will take up so much and no more, however much we may take with our food; and on the other hand, if none be given, the blood parts with its natural quantity slowly and unwillingly.
Under ordinary circumstances a healthy man loses daily about two grains by one channel or the other, and if he is to maintain his health that quantity must be introduced. Common salt is of immense importance in the processes ministering to the nutrition of the body, for not only is it the chief salt in the gastric juices, and essential for the formation of bile, and hence for digestion, but it is an important agent in promoting the processes of diffusion, and therefore absorption.—Direct experiment has shown that it promotes the decomposition of albumen in the body, acting probably by increasing the activity of the transmission of fluids from cell to cell. Nothing can demonstrate its value better than the fact that if albumen without salt is introduced into the intestine of an animal no portion of it is absorbed, while it all quickly disappears if salt be added. If any further evidence was required it would be found in the powerful instinct which induces animals to obtain salt. Buffaloes will travel for miles to reach a "salt-lick," and the value of salt in improving the nutrition and the speed of horses and cattle is well known to every farmer. The popular notion that the use of salt prevents the development of worms in the intestines is a fallacious one. In fact, for salt is fatal to the small thread-worms, and prevents their reproduction by improving the general tone and the character of the secretions of the alimentary canal.
The conclusion therefore is obvious that salt, being wholesome, and indeed necessary, for the life of man, and considering that abstention from it is likely to be injurious.—Lancet.
Starling Aug. 28 Moller Siam bk 570 Captain St. Ideus Aug. 20 Durand Frn. bk 338 Carlowitz & Co Tokuas Sept. 10 Hyass Brit. bk 439 Vieler & Co Three Brothers Sept. 1 H. Kashioka Brit. bk 368 Calawa Turklight Jan. 21 Wyland Amr. sh 1203 A. Lawson, Ball & Co Velocity Aug. 27 R. Merria Brit. bk 400 Estan & Co Victor Sept. 13 Forbes' Brit. bk 493 Stenness & Co Wrecker July 16 Holmes Am. brch 515 Head & Co Yongee Siam bk 701 Captain Zouave Aug. 3 R. O. Soper Amr. sh 1202 P. & O. S. N. Co
Eliza Childs Sept. 16 Sam. James Brit. bk 400 WHAMPOA. Water & Co.
Kiang-ping — Holmes Chiu. str 360 O. H. S. N. Co Yu-sai Sept. 11 Leffort Brit. str 115 C. M. S. Steamboat Co
Fu-yaw Sept. 16 Crood Chiu. str 920 C. M. S. N. Co Peking Sept. 18 Etenemann Brit. str 954 Slumssun & Co Yotung May 11 G. de Souza Brit. str 286 Gutinese Alva May 24 Hartou Brit. bk 532 Chinese Cadi Sept. 24 Hamou Siam bk 535 Captain
Anoy Aug. 15 Thelken Ger. sch 314 H. A. Petersen & Co Anna Dorothea Aug. 15 J. Jensen Ger. bk 313 Passadg & Co Annie Aug. 24 Moller Ger. sch 339 H. A. Petersen & Co Coutinias Aug. 6 C. Simpson Siam. sch 258 Captain Doretta Sept. 8 Martin Ger. sch 314 J. A. Petersen & Co Eugene Aug. 15 Hillbrand Ger. sch 358 Passadg & Co Francisca Aug. 12 Goffard Ger. bk 385 Russell & Co Freihloh Aug. 15 Montor Ger. bg 360 Passadg & Co Hideno Mar. 20 Bate Ger. bk 250 Ward & Co Hiyomaru May 10 Ipland Nor. bk 425 H. A. Petersen & Co Kiyu Aug. 27 Larsen Nor. brch 418 Passadg & Co Wagien Aug. 25 Dibbern Ger. sch 179 H. A. Petersen & Co
Poe Sept. 2 Githens Brit. bk 235 FOOCHOW. Fue Sept. 4 Kruse Brit. bk 400 Chinsee
Braedette Aug. 10 Thorburn Brit. bk 371 SHANSHAI Chibaya Mara Aug. 8 Yuenotto Brit. bk 441 T. Port on Oct. 30 SEPTEMBER, 1883. Chinghak Aug. 10 Taylor Chiu. bk 472 Morris & Co C'we Wattana Aug. 10 Ulechi Siam bk 555 C. M. S. N. Co Dora Sept. 28 Ulechi Siam bk 555 Osterlund & Swice Edna Aug. 29 W. Wattana & Co — Master Engles Aug. 29 Gammon Siam bk — Evelynine Aug. 31 Hall Brit. sch 845 Morris & Co Floden Sept. 6 Smith Nor. bk 10 Laysa & Co Glen Aug. 28 Hansen Brit. bk 585 T. Harball, Harris & Co Hu-zo Otto Sept. 8 Koett' Denk. bk 370 Lewis & Hopkins Kolga Oct. 25 Lone Bang Brit. bk 510 Russell & Co Leander Aug. 2 Hamilton Ger. sh 848 Adams, Hall & Co Luiky Aug. 28 Seabird Brit. bk 244 Mary L. Stone Aug. 27 Yussuly Akar ab 1250 C. & J. Trading Co M. Soloman Aug. 30 Gorenstberg Dan. bk 447 Gipscock & Harvardd Nadesada Sept. 9 Richards Brit. bk 787 Morris & Co Obad Barter June 24 Bate Brit. bk 244 T. Harball, Harris & Co Polman Sept. 10 Dwyne Brit. bk 254 Mackenzie & Co Siam Aug. 20 Thomson Siam bk 204 Batehall & Swice

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 17TH SEPT., 1993.

[illegible]

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATER

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.													
STEAMERS.													
Alvina	Sept. 13	Thiessen	Ger. str.	409	Wielor & Co		Anna Bertha	Aug. 30	Krause	Ger. bk	120	NAGASACKI	
Amoy	Aug. 17	C. Harman	Brit. str.	314	Sinmons & Co		Glenny	Aug. 30	Thomson	Brit. sh.	100	In Port on 1st September, 1893.	Amoy
Antoon	Sept. 12	Schroder	Ger. str.	335	Wielor & Co		Hudoo	Aug. 31	MacIntosh	Brit. sh.	100	Chinese	Amoy
Bahama	Sept. 12	W. Schneider	Ger. str.	739	Soy Shing		Son Swallow	Aug. 31	Way	Brit. bk	332	H. Amos, Ringer & Co	Tientsin
Banyu	Sept. 18	Bomlicher	Brit. str.	1119	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Yokohama	Wild Wood	July 20	Sawyer	Amr. bk	1006	C. & J. Trading Co	Chubeo
Cambodia	Sept. 12	Wildgoose	Brit. str.	1954	Russell & Co	Shanghai							
Canton	Sept. 10	J. C. Jacques	Brit. str.	1095	Tai Koa & Co								
City of Tokio	Sept. 14	Manry	Amr. str.	3811	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco							
Daanoo	Sept. 12	Galland	Brit. str.	1750	Turner & Co	Calcutta	Alma	Nov. 18	Tibbary	Amr. sh.	52	J. D. Curdell & Co	
Osander	Aug. 31	Boria	Brit. str.	647	Russell, Karberg & Co		Antelope	Dec. 2	Boyl	Ger. bk	670	J. J. Harding Co	
Dianstone	Sept. 17	R. F. Cullen	Brit. str.	514	Arnold & Co	Manila	E. v. Baumlus	Nov. 20	Oelting	Ger. bk	336	Gessner & Co	
Danvarg	Sept. 18	Schultz	Ger. str.	921	Bun Hin & Co		Gaun	Aug. 23	Muns	Brit. sh.	294	Mesler	
Denay	June 30	Hemantaria	Span. str.	22	Singapore		J. W. Troop	Aug. 12	Farasworth	Brit. sh.	132	Corbett & Co	
Deny	Sept. 18	Pana	Brit. str.	117	H. W. Dock Co		Albour	Aug. 10	Albour	Amr. bk	505	M. H. Humeau & Co	
Gravina	Sept. 12	Bolestar	Span. str.	393	Romados & Co		Normandy	Aug. 15	E. F. Tubey	Amr. sh.	1156	Master	
Hainan	Aug. 31	J. Woona	Brit. str.	281	Along	Canton	Pearl	May 28	Hoves	Amr. bk	536	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Isakow	Aug. 31	J. Ogston	Brit. str.	2255	Barnfield & Swire	Canton	Sooloo	Sept. 1	Balkie	Brit. bk	472	P. M. S. S. Co	
Isan	Aug. 31	J. T. Sarnang	Brit. str.	1344	H. G. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton	Stout	Sept. 1	Hancaster	Nor. bk	551	J. P. Meser	
Isphigania	Sept. 22	F. Ahrens	Ger. str.	1059	Soy Shing	Canton							
Kiokking	—	Lofaron	Brit. str.	1031	H. G. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton							
Kiungchow	—	S. W. Guggin	Brit. str.	343	H. G. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton							
Kwangchow	Sept. 15	M. Young	Brit. str.	674	Donald, Leyland & Co	East Coast							
Kwongkong	Sept. 16	Croft	Brit. str.	933	Jardine, Matheson & Co								
Loe Yang	Aug. 10	Ohua	Amr. str.	150	Chinase	Coast Ports	Alex. Dublin	June 9	Brit. sh.	1159	Smith, Ball & Co		
Namca	Sept. 13	G. Westoby	Brit. str.	982	Don las Leptraik & Co		A. & W. C.	July 15	Dak sh.	1148	Koe & Co		New York
Nam-ran	Sept. 17	Garcosa	Fr. str.	1735	A. H. Harty		Continentale	June 29	Amr. sh.	1712	W. F. Stevenson & Co		New York
Naples	Sept. 12	Geo. Williams	Brit. str.	1473	Siemssen & Co		Albion	July 13	Ger. sh.	2049	Smith, Ball & Co		New York
Nygnia	Sept. 17	Christianson	Ger. str.	783	Siemssen & Co	Trieste	F. Shalldid	July 12	Amr. bk	1063	S. Smith, Ball & Co		New York
Pagoda	Sept. 17	Sturdi	A. H. str.	1783	Molbers & Co	Shanghai	H. A. Littlehead	Aug. 18	Ger. bk	634	Pasch, Hannell & Co		
Patcools	Sept. 18	Brown	Brit. str.	1569	Bartfield & Swire	Pakhoi	H. G. Johnson	July 22	Ger. bk	1099	Koe & Co		London
Ping-on	Sept. 15	McCaullin	Brit. str.	375	Russell & Co	Shanghai	H. P. Hinzberg	July 3	Ger. bk	553	Masch, Dyre & Co		
Pythymia	Sept. 17	Bolins	Brit. str.	1093	Siemssen & Co	Canton	Lda	July 3	Brit. bk	655	H. H. Wills & Co		
R. Nathan	Sept. 17	—	Brit. str.	1842	H. J. & M. Steamboat Co	Bangkok	J. R. Ridgway	July 13	Ger. sh.	1903	W. F. Stevenson & Co		New York
R. Nathan	Sept. 8	Hanker	Brit. str.	793	Yuen Fat Hong		John Nicholson	July 13	Brit. bk	635	W. F. Stevenson & Co		Liverpool

IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

[illegible]

Victor	July 16	Holmes	Am. Arch	55	Blackhead & Co
Wrecker	July 18	Sims	Sims	701	Captain

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	T.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abrook	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Chefoo
Adams	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Gillard	Saigon
Alfred	American corvette	4	150	Commander L. Kempf	Kobe
Alois	Russian corvette	8	—	Captain Alstieff	—
Araven	Spanish frigate	—	—	Captain J. D. Higney	Manila
Cher	French gunboat	—	—	Commander Lafon	Hongkong
D. of Edinburgh	Russian gunboat	16	900	Captain Giers	Shanghai
Emax	Russian transport	—	—	Captain Kollchou	Vladivostok
Brasat	American gun-vessel	6	130	Capt. McCormack	Nassau
Gorostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostok
Iltis	German gunboat	8	100	Commander Klaus	Shanghai
Kowant	French corvette	—	375	Commander Bouquet	Hongkong
La Victorieuse	French frigate	14	950	Captain D. de la Batie	Hongkong
Leipzig	German corvette	16	1800	Captain Harbig	Shanghai
Leintin	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Bourde	Ontou
Esques del Duero	Spanish gunboat	—	—	Capt. Doukias Garcia	Manila
Monaco	American gunboat	6	700	Commander C. S. Gotta	Higo
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Tufaroff	Nagasaki
Norpe	Russian gunboat	6	200	Commander Volodoff	Vladivostok
Palos	American gunboat	7	800	Lieut. Commander Green	Hongkong
Platonic	American corvette	8	—	Captain Poliansky	Saigon
Richmond	American frigate	14	800	Captain Sherott	Yokohama
Skobloff	Russian corvette	—	—	—	Japan
Sokol	Russian gunboat	6	80	Commander Boylo	Vladivostok
St. Petersburg	Russian transport	6	—	Captain Sidonere	Vladivostok
Stessel	German corvette	19	700	Captain von Buchholz	Shanghai
Tachna	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. de Costa Cabral	Manao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heer	Vladivostok
Triomphante	French corvette	14	—	Captain Gers	Hongkong
Velasco	Spanish cruiser	—	—	Capt. T. M. Waclets	Manila
Venklik	Russian cruiser	—	—	Captain Avolan	Vladivostok
Villars	French cruiser	15	600	Captain Dewarte	Hongkong
Volta	French corvette	—	—	Captain Fournier	Yokohama
Walt	German gunboat	4	375	Commander von Raven	Shanghai

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

IN PORT ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.				NAME. FLAG AND REG. GUNS TONS H.P. COMMANDER. STATION.							
Ang.	10	Thuroball.	Brit. bk	374	Morris & Co						
Ang.	8	Yamamoto	Jap. bk	441	M. B. Kwaishia						
Ang.	10	Taylor	Chih. bk	472	C. M. S. N. Co.						
Ang.	10	Clirich	Siam bk	565	Barthelst & Swice						
Ang.	28	Morrison	Brit. bk	979	S. C. Warham & Co						
Ang.	23	Gammor	Siam bk	—	Master						
Ang.	31	Holl	Brit.ssk	345	Morris & Co						
Sept.	6	Smith	Brit. bk	—	Lavros & Co						
Ang.	31	Hooten	Brit. bk	568	Nils Moller						
Sept.	9	Kwets	Nor. bk	376	Lewis & Hopkins						
Sept.	23	Lord & Bots	Colo.	540	—						
Ang.	2	Hamilton	Brit. bk	848	Adamsen, Hall & Co						
Ang.	23	Sequelie	Siam bk	424	Master						
Ang.	27	Jossaya	Arar. bk	1290	G. J. & Trading Co						
Sept.	3	Swenteborg	Dan. bk	437	Gjennep & Hardward						
Sept.	18	Chokas	Brit. bk	387	—						
Sept.	25	Baxar	Arar. bk	877	Thruphal, Howis & Co						
Sept.	26	Doyntie	Brit. bk	254	MacKenzie & Co						
Ang.	10	Thomson	Siam bk	204	Barthelst & Swice						
NAME. FLAG AND REG.						GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.		STATION.
An-lan						Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	—	Hongkong
Choo-hing						Roveras cruiser	2	30	20	—	—
Chia-lai						Roveras cruiser	3	80	17	J. Stewart	Hongkong
Chien-to						Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	F. Bessard	Hongkong
Ching-ising						Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	—	Hongkong
Chop-ai						Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-chong-shing						Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-king-shing						Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-king-shing						Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Peng-shai-lung						Roveras cruiser	4	562	125	—	Canton
Quang-on						Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	—	Canton
Ran Sang						Viceroy's gunboat	3	120	40	Yang Yung Lin	Hongkong
Tai-shan						Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tehing-po						Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts

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